

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
INFORMATION REPORT

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COUNTRY	Poland	REPORT	
SUBJECT	Ideological Training Course in Szczecin	DATE DISTR.	8 March 1955
DATE OF INFO.		NO. OF PAGES	5
PLACE ACQUIRED		REQUIREMENT NO.	RD
		REFERENCES	

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THE SOURCE EVALUATIONS IN THIS REPORT ARE DEFINITIVE.
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1. A course for future heads of ideological training took place in Szczecin (Stettin) between 27 July and 15 August 1954. It was organized by the Party Training Center of the Voivodship PZPR (Polish United Workers' Party) Committee, Szczecin. The 103 students posted to this course were recruited from among the following:
 - a. District heads of political sections and rural machine centers,
 - b. Heads of political sections of basic Party organizations in industrial plants,
 - c. Three officers of the Polish Steamship Company (Polska Zegluga Morska), who are earmarked as future heads of ideological training aboard their ships.
2. The lectures were held in the premises of the Voivodship Party Training Center on Aleje Wojska Polskiego, Szczecin, seven days a week, from 0800 to 1300 hours and from 1430 to 1830 hours. The students were divided into four groups. All lectures and study groups were exclusively oral, and there was no final examination at the end of the course.
3. The training was carried out by means of lectures, discussions, and study groups, e.g.:
 - a. 0800 -1300 hours: lectures
 - b. 1430 -1830 hours: compulsory reading, group discussion.

On the following day:

 - c. 0800 - 1300 hours: discussion for the entire group
 - d. 1430 - 1830 hours: studies for each group separately.
4. The course was under the direction of a woman named Haber, a functionary of the Training Section of the Voivodship PZPR Committee, Szczecin. The lectures were given by lecturers of the Training Center, by members of the various sections of the Voivodship PZPR Committee, and by casual individuals, such as local journalists, the Voivodship prosecutor, etc.

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5. The standard of the lectures was high, with the exception of those on international problems, which were given by Babinski, one of the editors of the Glos Szwecyński daily newspaper.
6. The level of the students' intelligence was more or less even. Many of them already had experience in conducting ideological courses or training. Their interest in the course was far from keen. There was a characteristic disinclination to speak up during discussions, as well as a lack of Party fanaticism and Party chauvinism.
7. The students appeared genuinely interested in lectures on international affairs, but, in contrast to other subjects, the latter were of a low standard as they merely indifferently enlarged upon what was stated in the daily press.
8. The most striking feature of the course was the complete abstention from attacks on the policy of Great Britain. The United States, however, came in for constant and violent attacks and was presented as an inveterate warmonger.
9. The main subjects of the lectures were:
 - a. The II Congress of the PZPR. The agenda of the Congress and the resolutions passed were discussed in detail.
 - b. The government's policy in rural areas. This subject was very thoroughly studied and most of the time was devoted to it. Apart from discussing the importance of the development of the rural areas for the welfare of the State and its people, attention was chiefly focused on the problem of the collectivization of the villages. This subject was widely discussed and the points most often raised were the following:
 - (1) To cease pressing the farmers to join agricultural cooperatives. Owners of individual farms should be "led by the hand" and shown by example the advantages of joining agricultural cooperatives. It was admitted that the methods so far applied in the Szwecin Voivodship, of exerting pressure on the peasants by the imposition of additional quotas and excessive compulsory production quotas, had failed in their objective and, moreover, had put individual farmers against collectivization.
 - (2) The necessity of overhauling during the winter all agricultural machinery owned by the machine centers, so as to eliminate, when spring tilling for 1955 starts, all delays and chaos such as had been rife in 1954. Machine center administration had not carried out all of its duties in 1954. This was one of the reasons for delayed harvests and the postponement of autumn planting. Therefore, members of the agricultural cooperatives are more than ever reluctant to avail themselves of the district and rural machine centers.
 - (3) State assistance in granting credits for fertilizers and for development of cattle breeding, both for members of the agricultural cooperatives and for individual farmers. An energetic propaganda campaign should be started with an eye to exploiting this opening. Here special attention should be paid to individual farms, and their owners should be persuaded that they should avail themselves of this State assistance. Up to now, individual farmers have been refusing to use State credits, fearing that the offer concealed something which would ultimately turn out to their disadvantage.
 - (4) Standardisation of the concept of kulak. Hitherto, any farmer owning from 10 to 15 hectares of land was regarded as a kulak. The idea is wrong, because, if the owner tills his own land himself or with the help of his closest relatives, he cannot be considered as an employer of hired labor, so he should not be regarded as a kulak. The term kulak applies to all those who use hired labor, even if their state of health should prevent them from cultivating the land themselves.
 - (5) As regards the remaining kulaks, it is advisable to cease the policy of persecution. It would be better to try to convince them to join the cooperatives

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formed of kulaks only, and the employment of hired labor should be connived at. It is pointed out that if kulaks were allowed to form cooperatives of their own, they would do so and in time their cooperatives would be absorbed by the normal agricultural cooperatives.

c. Industry. Apart from discussing the development of industry and its role in the welfare of the State and preparation of the State against attack from outside, individual industries were also discussed. The subject was split up as follows:

- (1) Heavy Industry: Heavy industry is developing much faster than light industry in Poland. At present, heavy industry has set itself the task of becoming independent of foreign countries by decreasing the imports of machinery and of certain raw materials. Both these difficulties are already being coped with. The home industry is producing sufficient machinery to allow a considerable reduction in imports from abroad. Geologists have discovered deposits of iron and copper in Poland. These deposits are none too large, nor are they high-grade ores. Still, they will supply the home industries with a considerable percentage of the quantities which hitherto have had to be imported. The students were not told where these deposits were discovered, their value, or the quantity extracted.
- (2) Light Industry: Light industry has been rather neglected so far because every effort was devoted to development of heavy industry. Now that the latter has been built up on solid foundations, more attention can be devoted to the former. Up to the present, light industry has spent much time in preparing stocks needed for the defense of the country. Now that sufficient stocks have been laid in, light industry is being adapted to the production of essential commodities for the civilian population.
- (3) The Armament Industry, which was only discussed briefly: This industry has completed its tasks and now the country can afford to reduce its tempo. The production of armaments is gradually decreasing, and this will allow the development of light industry to be speeded up. The population is already receiving the benefit of the change-over, because essential articles are being supplied to the home market with increasing rapidity.

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- (4) The U.S.A. is working for a blockade of the Far East because it realizes that, should this blockade be dropped, the U.S.A. will be faced with an acute economic crisis, which so far has been artificially postponed. That such a crisis must come in the U.S.A. is certain, and it can only be postponed for as long as the capitalist system survives in that country. The capitalist system, which does not produce goods needed by the country but goods which yield the greatest profits, supports the policy of blockading China because this policy is to its interests. At present the capitalist system obtains profits from selling goods to colonial and dependent countries, but when these have freed themselves, the crisis must come and it will be on a much larger scale than any crisis yet witnessed in world history.
- (5) In suggesting the Marshall Plan to Europe, the United States was not motivated by any desire to give economic assistance to the countries devastated by the Second World War. The chief motive was her own profit. This lay in extracting raw materials from the countries covered by the plan. After the materials were processed, they were partly returned to the countries included in the plan and partly sold to other countries at a good profit. By supplying products to countries included in the plan, these countries were made dependent on American industry. Moreover, a considerable increase in unemployment was also created in the countries under the Marshall Plan, e.g., France and Italy.
- e. Liberation movements in colonial countries. This subject was touched upon very superficially, and the main points were as follows:
- (1) The liberation movements in colonial countries are growing with every passing year. They are directed by local Communist parties who are steadfastly working to throw off the foreign yoke from their countries. Not only the working classes but also the bourgeois middle class participate in this action. The latter has come to understand that the fight against the imperialism of the United States and Great Britain is in its interest and therefore it has joined the working classes in their struggle for liberation.
- f. The role of the Party and its political line. This subject led to extensive discussions of the organization and structure of the PZPR and the amendments to the statute passed during the II Congress. Among the topics broached were the following:
- (1) The correctness of the Party's political line, which is based on the experiences of the USSR. While this point was discussed, much time was devoted to the theses of Lenin as well as the history of the development of socialism and communism in the USSR.
- (2) In speaking of the PZPR role in the life of the country, the statement was made that unfortunately there are in Poland numerous Party members who have joined the Party not because of their political convictions but in order to secure personal advantages for themselves. Such Party members were noxious,

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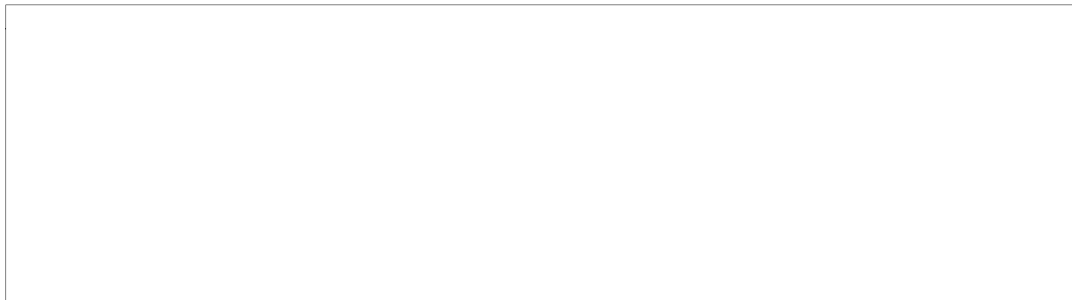
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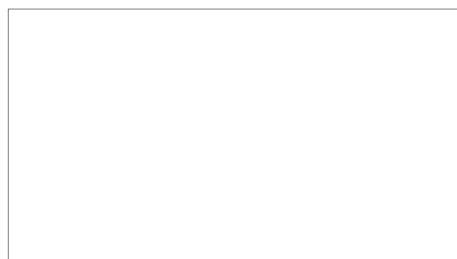
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because not only do they fail to raise the standard of Party awareness, but they make no effort to combat the enemies of the Party and the country.



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